

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1825.

[NO. 260.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
By PHIL WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

By Authority.

An Act to establish certain Post Roads, and to discontinue others.

[continued.]

In South Carolina.

From Hamburg, by Alexander Stuart's, John Middletons', Richard Park's, Edmund Acheson's and Ewell Hill's to Abbeville.

From Columbia, by Mc Cord's ferry, to Nelson's ferry, on the Santee, intersecting the main route between Camden and Charleston.

From Waterborough to the Fork of the Saltcather, St. Bartholomews.
From Cambridge, by Schuffletown, Queensboro', and Golden Grove, to Greenville Court House.

In Georgia.

From Creek Agency to Tallahassee, in Florida.

From Houston Court House, by Knoxville, Newman, and Fayetteville, to De Kalb Court House.

From Macon by Forsyth and Hamilton, to Covington.

From Athens, to Lawrenceville, in Gwinett county.

In Tennessee.

From Morgan Court House, by Kings-ton, to Athens.

From Washington to Athens.

From Columbia, by Hart's Cross Roads, Williamsburg, at Rock Spring, Fishing Ford, on Dutch River, Farmington, Munroe's and Fayetteville, to Pulaski.

From Hardinsville, by McNairy Court House and Hardman Court House, to Tipton Court House.

From Jackson, by Harrisburg, to Dyer Court House.

From Pulaski, by Lawrenceburg, to Wavnesboro'.

From Reynoldsburg, by Paris, Weakley Court House, to Obion Court House.

From Munroe to Tompkinsville, Kentucky.

From Murfreesborough, by Henderson's, Toliver's Store, Beech Grove, Stone Fort, Hillsboro', Pleasant Plains, Caldwell's Bridge, to Jasper, or Marion Court House.

From Jackson, by Haywood Court House, and Tipton Court House, to Daniel Treadwell's, on Big Creek.

From Reynoldsburg to Dover.

From Huntington, by Gibson Court House, to Dyer Court House.

From Hardinville to Florence, Alabama.

In Kentucky.

From Frankfort, by Gist's, Stennet's, Yeocum's, and Macsville, to Springfield.

From Pike Court House to Tazewell Court House, in Virginia.

From Frankfort, by Christianburg and Robert's Store, to Lynchburg.

From Russellville, in Kentucky, by Elkton, Red River Forge, to Clarksville, in Tennessee, thence to Yellow Creek Furnace.

From Shelbyville to New Castle, instead of going from Frankfort to New Castle, and from Middletown to New Castle.

From Greensburg to Munfordville, by the way of Somerville and Holderman's Iron Works.

From Hopkinsville, by Lindsey's Mill, Flat Lick, Dover, and Paris, to Huntington, in Tennessee.

From Eddyville, by Wadsworth, to Paris, in Tennessee.

From Hardinsburg to Rome, in the state of Indiana, by Stephensport.

From Smithland, by the mouth of Tennessee River, and Mc Cracken Court House, and Mayfield, to Paris, in Tennessee.

From Glasgow to Edmonton, in the county of Barren.

From Glasgow to Prewitt's Knob, in Barren county.

From Augusta, by Woodward's to Mary's or Clavsville.

From Louisville, by Transylvania, Westport, and Lynchburg, to Bedford.

In Ohio.

From Chillicothe, by Greenfield, Leesburg, and Wilmington, to Lebanon.

From Greenville, to Shanesville, in Mercer county.

From Lebanon, by Franklin, Germantown, Winchester, and Eaton, to Connersville.

From Mount Vernon to Marion.

From Hudson, by Boston, Richfield, and Hickney, to Brunswick.

From Parkman, in the county of Geauga, to Batavia, Huntsburgh, Mont-

ville, Thompson, to Unionville Post Office, and return by Trumbull, Windsor, and Mesopotamia.

From Warren, by Canfield and New Lisbon, to Steubenville.

From Ashabula, on the Turnpike, by Warren and Youngstown, to Poland.

From Cadiz, by New Rumley, and New Hagerstown, to Centerville.

From Warren, by Vienna, Brookfield, Hartford, Vernon, Kinsman, Williamsfield, Andover, Pierpont, and Munroe, to Salem.

From Warren, by Bosetta, Mecca, Green, Lebanon, and Lenox, to Jefferson, and return by Wayne, Gustavus, Johnstown, and Fowler, to Warren.

From Medina, by Liverpool and Grafton, to Elvira.

From Wooster to Tallmadge.

From Gallipolis to Burlington, in Lawrence county, and to return by Guindotte and Mercer's Bottom, in Virginia.

From Morristown, by Barnesville and McConnelville, to Bristol.

From Mansfield, by Busyrius, to Upper Sandusky.

From New Haven to Tiffin.

From Lower Sandusky to Portland.

From Jackson Court House to Portsmouth.

In Indiana.

From Rushville, by Spencerville, Brownsville, Liberty, and from thence by Oxford and Hamilton, in Ohio.

From Jackson Post Office, by New Lexington, New Washington, and Bethlehem, to New Castle, in Kentucky.

From Winchester, by way of Noblesville, to Indianapolis.

From Indianapolis to Crawfordville.

From Princeton, by Petersburg, Washington, Bloomfield, Bloomington, and Martinsville, to Indianapolis.

From Rockport, by Portersville, to Washington.

In Mississippi.

From Columbus, by the Choctaw Agency, Jackson, Port Gibson, Greenville, Washington, Natchez, and Woodville, to St. Francisville, in Louisiana.

From Woodville, by Liberty, Holmesville, Columbia, Augusta, and Winchester, to St. Stephen's, in Alabama.

From Jackson, by Copiah Court House, Monticello, Columbia, and Ford's, to Shieldsborough.

From Jackson, by Wicksburg, Warrenton, and the Rocky Springs, to Port Gibson.

From Washington by Meadville, Monticello, and Monroe, to Augusta.

From Greenville to Petty Gulf.

From Columbus, by Hamilton, and the Cotton Gin Port, to the Choctaw Agency.

From Augusta, by Leaf River, and Green Court House, to Jackson Court House.

From Woodville, to Pinckneyville.

Discontinue all other post roads in said State, except those of the seats of Justice, so soon as the same can be effected consistently with existing contracts.

In Illinois.

From Springfield to Lewistown.

From Gerni, by Fairfield, to Vandalia.

In Missouri.

From New London, on the Mississippi river, by Fayette, on the Missouri river.

From St. Louis, by St. Ferdinand, to St. Charles.

That the Post Road now established, on the south side of the Missouri river, from St. Louis to Boonville, shall pass by the seat of Justice of the county of Gasconade.

In Alabama.

From Dale to Marengo.

From Greenville to Montezuma.

From Montgomery to Coosawda.

Discontinue the post route from Augusta by Fort Jackson to Coosawda.

And that the Postmaster General be authorized, if by him thought expedient, to cause a mail to be transmitted by water from the City of Mobile to the City of New Orleans.

From Bellefonte, Jackson County, by Gunter's Landing, to Blountsville.

From Athens, Limestone county, by Eastport, to Florence.

In Arkansas.

From Hempstead Court House, by Long Prairie, to Natchitoches, Louisiana.

From Little Rock to Monroe, Louisiana.

And that the present route from Clark Court House, to Natchitoches, Louisiana, be discontinued.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all post routes, which hereafter, within the term of three successive years, fail to yield one-fourth of the expense incident to its establishment, shall be discontinued by the Postmaster General, unless in cases where it may be necessary as a connection or continuation of a route or routes: Provided, also, That this section shall not be so construed as to deprive the seat of Justice in each county of one mail going to and from said town.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the mail routes from Morgantown, by Crab Orchard, Kingwood, Armstrong's Cross Roads, Martin's Glad Creek, Billsburg, Leedsville, Beverly, Traveler's Repose, Huntersville, and Frankfort, to Lewisburg. From Hagen's Store, to Morgantown. From Lewisburg to Nicholas Court House, to Kanaway Court House, in Virginia, be, and the same are hereby discontinued.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General may, whenever he deems it expedient, cause the mail to be transported from St. Charles, in the state of Missouri, to Franklin, in said State, by the seat of Justice of Callaway and Boone counties, instead of the route now established by law; and may, also, cause the mail to be transported from Franklin to Liberty, in Clay county, by the seats of Justice of the counties of Saline, Lillard, and Ray, instead of the route now established by law.

H. CLAY.

Speaker House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President Senate pro tempore

Washington, March 3d, 1825.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

PHILADELPHIA AND KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dram, to 2 ounces.

Patent Medicine Vials, of every description.

Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon.

Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons.

Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons.

Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers.

Carboys.

Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons.

Confectioners Show Bottles, & preserving do.

Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon.

Quart and half gallon bottles.

Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship

Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common

Ribband Pocket Flasks.

Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper

Bottles.

Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles.

With every other description of Vials and Bot-

tles made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DYOTT.

N. E. corner of Second & Race Streets

Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1824. 54f

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton

Saw Gin) is \$500

1 do. \$300 (Family Coach) is 300

1 do. \$250 (Gig) is 250

1 do. \$180 (do.) is 180

1 do. \$150 (do.) is 150

2 do. \$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw

Gin) is 200

2 do. \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160

2 do. \$20 (Bedsteads) is 40

3 do. \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42

2 do. \$12 (Windsor Chairs) is 24

3 do. \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and

one Pembroke) is 30

1 do. \$8 (Bellows top Cradle) is 8

10 do. \$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and

2 Lard Cans) is 60

10 do. \$5 (Hats) is 50

1 do. \$4 (Candlestand) is 4

1 do. \$3 (do.) is 3

20 do. \$3 (do.) is 60

300 do. \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair

Shoes) is 600

431 do. \$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c.

&c. is 431

793 \$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, enclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L HENDERSON,

GREEN KENDRICK,

JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

An Apprentice

TO the Coach-Making business is wanted by the subscriber. A young man from 14 to 16 years of age, of an accommodating disposition, steady habits, and an ingenious mind, will find a good place, where he will meet with good treatment, and have a chance to learn a good mechanical business, by applying in Salisbury, to

SAM'L LANDER.

Coach and Gig Maker.

May 9, 1825.

Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition capias, for sale at the printing office.

PATRICK HENRY.

Of all the characters that the days of trial brought forth, not one presents such extraordinary mixture of early infirmity, and of splendid manhood, as Patrick Henry. But early, or late, he had not artificial pretensions. All his gifts were the gifts of nature; all his lights, the lights of unaided nature. Habitually idle, he entered into trade; then agriculture; returned, after marriage, to trade again, and failed in all! He took to the forest as a huntsman, and finally, touched with the sufferings of an amiable wife and his lovely children, without study or preparation he urged his way to the bar at the age of twenty-four, and there displayed the forensic wonders of his mind. To the eloquence, the matchless spirit and the genius of this man, Mr. Jefferson, with his usual frankness and decision of character, ascribed the first impulse which Virginia received in the glorious cause of freedom. To the stamp act Mr. Henry opposed a resistance before which the efforts of royalty sunk to rise no more. In the year 1765, he carried by a single vote the liberties of his country. In 1774, he, together with George Washington and others, were deputed to the Colonial Congress. It was in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, he poured forth those bursts of eloquence, which at once kindled up the glowing flames of liberty, and blasted for ever the tory hopes of the refugee and the royalist. Patrick Henry had the glory of first assigning to Washington, the meed of superior virtue and wisdom. It was Henry who at once invoked the war and spirit which was to conduct the Colonies to freedom and to victory. He was a great advocate of State Independence as the sure and indeed the only means of avoiding actual consolidation. The first offices at home and abroad were tendered to this singular genius, but he declined them all. Like Washington, he was free from ambition, and three-score years terminated the earthly career of both these models of public purity, and perfect devotion to their country. If Patrick Henry had his errors early in life, our young readers will recollect that they died long before he did, and do not belong even to his tomb. The rest is inscribed, by the gratitude of the people, upon the tablet of the nation, as an imperishable lesson to the children of the Republic.

BOLIVAR.

At a magnificent public dinner given to Bolivar at Bogota, one of the company, when called upon for a toast, gave—"Should at any time a monarchical government be established in Colombia, may the liberator, Simon Bolivar, be the Emperor." A high spirited public character, Senor Pepe Paris, then requested to give a toast, which being acceded to, he filled his glass, and exclaiming—"Should Bolivar, at any future period, allow himself to be declared Emperor, may his blood flow from his heart in the same manner as the wine does from my glass,"—he poured the wine out of his glass upon the floor. Bolivar immediately sprang from his chair, ran to Senor Paris, and most warmly embracing him exclaimed, "If such feelings as those declared by this honorable man shall always animate the breasts of the sons of Colombia, her liberty and independence can never be in danger." London paper.

THOUGHT AND ACTION.

The connexion between thought and action is so unavoidable, that if the propensities of our nature are to be subjected to regulation at all, the check must be laid on the thought, or it will be in vain to prohibit the action.

RATS.

One evening last week, between the hours of seven and eleven, a gentleman in this city caught fifty-one rats in his own house, with a common wire trap; at one haul he had no less than thirteen, so that the trap was literally crowded. [New York Even. Post.

The countess Orloff, of Russia, says a Dr. Lyall, a traveller, has 900 servants and a band of 40 musicians playing every day during dinner.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Corvington, Del. May 4, 1825.

I have often read and heard so much said on the value of orchard grass, as induced me to try it. I sowed two acres in my orchard very thick by itself, and alongside of it red clover, no difference in the quality of land. The first year mowed the clover, a good swarth, the orchard grass not worth mowing turned the hogs and horses on it—they kept eating the clover, but never touched the orchard grass, except when they were drove through it, and then only with their hoofs. When hard frost had killed the clover and other pasture, the horses and cows would eat it, though sparingly. The second year, the orchard grass got into coarse, tussocky bunches, grew very rank, and made coarse, light hay, little if any better, than oat straw that was cut green. It is not ten days earlier pasture than clover, and not half as good; the hay no better than millet, which is bad enough. A horse that has been kept on the best clover and timothy hay for a length of time, will eat oat hay or wheat straw, in preference to the good hay, for a day or two. I suppose they like a change, and accounts for their eating orchard grass and millet straw in preference to timothy, as I have seen stated; but keep a horse on millet or orchard grass for a month, after he has been eating good timothy and clover, and if he does not fall off and look the worse, he must be very different from my horses.

THOMAS MASSEY.

BOSTON, APRIL 20.

Uncommon Fish.—Being on board the brig Mary & Eliza, of Boston, from Baltimore, on Wednesday, 27th April, 1825, at 6, A. M. Race Point, Cape Cod, bearing S. S. E. distant 4 leagues, discovered something a little on our larboard bow, hauled up for it. When at a small distance, found it to be what has been called a Sea Serpent. We passed it a small distance, tacked ship and stood for it again. Found that there were two of them—they made from us—however, we soon overtook them. Being some time in company with them, we had a fair view: they appeared, when head to us, more like horses swimming than anything we could compare them to. Their length appeared to be about 40 feet, their head and neck about 6 or 8 feet, which they kept out of the water about 4 feet. From the top of their heads to the water, the head part appeared to be full of bunches like barnacles, or knots of divers colours; being about 100 feet from them, we could view them well. Their bodies appeared to be of the colour of a whale, their tails lay flat ways in the water, and spread about 8 feet, like a whale's tail. After viewing them about 15 minutes, we tacked ship, and stood on our course. They likewise tacked and swam after us, when they appeared more like horses than ever, and their way through the water was nearly as fast as ours. There was a white streak running about two thirds round their heads at the water's edge, which we took to be where the mouth was. They sometimes blow like whales. The spout holes were about 4 feet from their nose, on their backs. They had a very blunt nose. They must either be Sea Horses or Sea Serpents, for such fish none on board ever saw before.

ABNER H. LOVELL, Master.

BENZ. SMALL, Mate.

Blackstone, speaking of the right of a wife to dower, asserts that if land abide in the husband for a single moment, the wife shall be endowed thereof; and he adds that this doctrine was extended very far by a Jury in Wales, where the father and son were both hanged in one cart; but the son was supposed to have survived the father, by appearing to struggle the longest, whereby he became seized of an estate by survivorship: in consequence of which seising, his widow obtained a verdict for her dower.

A PHILOSOPHER.

A domestic once entering in a fright the study of his master, who was in deep tho't and contemplation, said that the house was on fire; well, said he, inform my wife of it; I do not interfere in the household affairs."

A punster, observing two deputy sheriffs running after an ingenious but distressed author, remarked, that it was a new edition of the "Pursuits of Literature," unbound but well pressed.

Foreign Articles.

THE TURKS.

From a conversation with a friend of ours who has travelled, and to whom we feel much obliged for the specific answers which he has given to our many questions, we have collected the following prominent points, in which the Turks differ from us. In their exterior they have nothing of the erect appearance of Europeans or Americans; they bend, and to use a common phrase, lope along with a limpy gate, that strikes a stranger's notice at once. 2. Their dress is loose, disguising the form, and concealing what we attempt to shew, the general contour of the person. 3. They reverence the beard as we do the short pantaloons, considering it the mark of superiority over the other sex; so they shave the head often and the whiskers never. 4. On entering a house they pull off their shoes. In inviting a person to approach them they use a *refusive* motion of the hand. 5. In writing, they trace the lines from right to left. 6. The master of the house does the honours of the table by helping himself first. 7. He drinks without noticing the company and his guests drink first and wish his health afterwards. This is not a bad plan. 8. They sleep in their clothes. 9. They are grave and sedate; speak slowly and briefly. 10. They retire to rest early and get up before the sun. 11. The beauty of the foot is in proportion to its size. They color their nails, and eat with their fingers; set cross legged, chew opium, smoke chiboucs, believe in the Koran and never walk with the ladies.

CON. EDITOR.

From the Paris Journal des Debates, March 21.

The state of Europe is remarkable. A short time ago, a word from England shook it to its centre; now, it is alarmed by the silence of Russia. The alliance of crowned heads, which the revolution of Spain had cemented, seems to dissolve before those powerful opposing interests which follow subdued revolutions. The independence of Greece, the independence of Brazil, the independence of all the world, is the subject of debate in the councils of Kings, and may soon be contested on the field of battle. Different interests and the different Powers seem, after a truce of ten years, preparing for a new contest. The universe is in labor; what will it bring forth? The future will soon show. We have not, hitherto, endeavored to pry into its mysteries. It is enough to recollect that Lord Liverpool lately said, peace will not be eternal. One thing is plain, that every state is fortifying its frontiers, or strengthening its institutions, to enable it to influence the decisions of fortune.

Sweden.—A commission appointed by the King of Sweden, has just presented a report containing the result of researches respecting the increase of the population of the Kingdom, Finland excluded, since the year 1773. The number of inhabitants at that date was 1,736,482; in 1773, it was 1,938,797; in 1792, it was 2,353,228; and, in 1823, it was 2,697,457. The average annual increase for the whole period of 50 years, was 12,680. In 1823, the number of deaths was 56,057, and of births 98,259, making an excess of 42,192 in a single year. The average increase of the last fifteen years has been 23,333. This accelerated increase is attributed to the general comfort produced by the progress of agriculture and industry, and to the propagation of vaccination. In 1779, there were 15,000 deaths by small pox; in 1822, there were but eleven in the whole Kingdom of Sweden.

Bost. Daily Adv.

In our Journal of yesterday, we announced the information received, via Key West, of the arrival at Havana, of a French frigate and brig of war, conveying Spanish troops; and of the movement which this circumstance was expected to create among the British men of war on the Jamaica station. There certainly appears to be something not altogether explicable in this co-operation of the French and Spanish authorities; and curiosity is awake to find out the ultimate destination of these troops. The conjecture of a Baltimore editor is, that they may be intended for hostile operations against Colombia or Mexico; and the Governments of the United States and Great-Britain are urged to make a formal remonstrance on the subject. Whatever may be the destination of these troops, we have it on the same authority as that which communicates the fact, that the British squadron in the West-Indian seas is in possession of the fact, and is on the alert. Should any subsequent movements render it proper for the Governments of Great-Britain and the United States to interfere, there is no reason to doubt that both vigilance and energy will be exercised.

Nat. Journal.

To keep off or drive away bed bugs. Make a strong decoction of red pepper, when ripe, and apply it with a common paint brush to the joints of the bedstead, wainscoting, &c. where these odious insects usually resort, and it will speedily kill, or expel them.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, MAY 14.

By the Howard, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 14th ult. furnishing London dates to the 9th. The chief article of interest is a further general rise in the price of cotton. We give what we can find on the subject, and such extracts as are interesting.

It seems, says the Etoile, that according to fresh orders, the coronation of his Majesty will decidedly take place on the 29th of May, instead of the first of June, as was announced.

A Court of Common Council has been held in London, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws; a number of resolutions to that effect were proposed and agreed to, with but one dissenting voice.

Sir Charles Stuart had arrived in Lisbon, and was soon to proceed to Rio Janeiro, in order, as is surmised, to arrange the terms of recognition by Portugal of the independence of Brazil. It is rumored in a letter from Portugal, published in a Paris paper, that the King of Portugal might possibly accompany Sir Charles.

A committee has been got up in Paris, and is in active operation, to solicit aid for the Greeks. Among the names of the committee we observe those of Chateaubriand, La Rochefoucauld, Delessert, Ternaux, Lafitte, De Staël, and others.

A letter of the 7th March, from Algiers, published in the London papers, gives a detailed account of the earthquake at Belida. Of 15,000 inhabitants, only 300 (and some of them wounded) are said to have escaped. 280 children were crushed in the ruins of one school. 7,000 bodies, horribly mutilated, had been extricated from the ruins. The troops whom the Dey had sent to superintend and assist in the work of relief, had been attacked and put to flight by the Cobolds, descendants of the ancient Numidians.

On the 12th April, the anniversary of the return of the Bourbons, great felicitations were made to Charles X. who passed the troops in review on the occasion.

We hear that sixty of the principal banking and commercial houses of Paris have just presented an address to the King, in which they treat his Majesty, after the example of England, to send consuls to South America, and to make commercial treaties with all the nations where French vessels have liberty to enter. It is also said that the merchants of Bordeaux have signed a similar address, and that all the chambers of commerce in the Kingdom are acting simultaneously for the same object.

The increase of the Excise in the quarter ending 5th April, 1825, is 179,083l. above the amount in the corresponding quarter in the last year, when the whole produce was 5,396,365l.; this year the amount is 5,575,443l. although from the reduction of duties a great decrease is apparent on many articles, yet the increase upon others has been sufficient to create this surplus. The chief decrease is on wine, owing to the late reduction of duty; the same may be said, though in a less degree, of tobacco, and the decrease on salt is produced by an abolition of the tax. On the other hand, the chief increase is on articles of daily consumption by the lower classes of the people: on beer, 101,277l.; on hops, 114,350l.; on malt, 40,114l.; on British spirits, 36,392l.; and on candles, 16,100l. Besides these may be noticed soap, an article not only of domestic cleanliness, but of extensive use in manufactures, and on which the increase is 41,028l. Printed goods give an increase of 66,468l. Glass, of 20,770l. Tea, of 15,899l., &c.

Courier.

Mr. Canning remains confined at Gloucester Lodge, by his attack of the gout. It is reported, that, even in the highest ecclesiastical quarter, some relaxation of anti-Catholic feeling has taken place.

We stated some time ago, that Mr. Stratford Canning having completed the special object of his mission to the Court of St. Petersburg had attempted to open the question of Greek politics, and the Count Nesselrode had declined to discuss a subject which did not form part of the business intrusted to him to negotiate with the English Envoy. We stated that Mr. S. Canning had immediately submitted to the justice of this objection of the Russian Minister; and, having nothing further to do in the Russian capital, had demanded his passports. While he was making preparations for his departure, a courier from Count Lieven arrived at St. Petersburg with despatches; soon afterwards it was intimated to Mr. S. Canning that the Russian Cabinet was not unwilling to enter upon the subject of Greek politics with him, if he had received any instructions to negotiate before the arrival of Lord Stratford. Mr. S. Canning it was therefore supposed, would stay at St. Petersburg some time longer.

M. Gorbea, the Madrid banker, one of the principal agents for negotiating a Spanish loan in London, left town on Tuesday evening on his return, in consequence of orders to that effect from his Government. The despatches last

received, intimated to him, in substance, that "all the propositions respecting a loan sent from England having been rejected, in consequence of a stipulation that the debt of the Cortes should be acknowledged, his residence in England, was no longer necessary. If any English capitalists thought proper to make new propositions unaccompanied by a stipulation of that nature, they might do so, through the medium of M. Los Rios, the Spanish Ambassador."—*Courier*.

GENERAL JACKSON.

We are sorry to see the weak efforts of the enemies of General Jackson to injure him. They only disturb the public mind, without at all impairing its confidence in the general. Unable to find any just grounds of animadversion upon him, they resort to forgery and fabrication. The famous Nashville letter, got up to sully his fair fame, has gone to "the tomb of the Capulets." Another story is fabricated, and gravely published that General Jackson's money has been employed to buy up a newspaper at Lexington; and a shocking attempt is made to connect a personal rencontre and homicide, at Lexington, with the cause and the name of the illustrious hero and patriot. Well might a writer in a Washington paper say, that from these indications, proceeding from the imprudent opponents of General Jackson, there will be no necessity for setting up a press in his favor. His enemies will more effectually promote his popularity. Perhaps no man in the world is freer than General Jackson from the imputation of using any artificial means to recommend himself to his countrymen. Really it is the sound policy of all administrations to conciliate the good opinions of all classes of the people; and the sedulous cultivation and observance of this policy is especially all-important to the tranquility and safety of an administration not brought into power by the votes of the people. We have, therefore, seen with both surprise and regret the exertions of certain prints to excite the sensibilities and call into play the opposition of the friends of General Jackson, who constitute the great body of the American people: It will be a more than hazardous experiment to provoke them into hostility to the existing executive. Their friendship should be sought. *Aurora*.

A friend of Gen. Jackson has written a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, reproaching the attacks made upon his character, from which the Editors of that paper make the following extract: "From present appearances, there will be no necessity for any man's setting up a press in favor of Gen. Jackson. Should the bitter spirit of persecution towards him continue, which is now manifested by the imprudent Presses opposed to him, his opponents will find out perhaps too late, that neither the Presses or the people of this country are made of such stuff as to bear with it. The good name and fame of Gen. Jackson are interwoven with that of his country, and, when such a man is to be hunted down, by calumny and abuse, at a time, too, when magnanimity and good feeling were never more necessary, and Presses and People of the country will cry out that the latter should be vindicated by the protection and defence of the former."

We were not, as it is well known, in favour of Gen. Jackson, for president, nor can we say we shall be in favor of at the next election; but it is a fact, that Gen. Jackson would obtain the entire 36 votes of this state, if his name was put to the people, and no other man in the country can obtain the same vote. This is the impression at present, whether time may alter it I cannot say. *North, of N. Y.*

NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

The New York Albion mentions the appointment of Mr. CHARLES ROBERT VAUGHAN, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to this country. It was lately mentioned in the Paris papers that Mr. Vaughan had passed through that city on his return to England from Switzerland, where he has been for the last two or three years in the capacity of minister. He is a young man under 40 years of age, of distinguished talents, a fine scholar and of great moral worth. He went to Spain in 1809, and soon after published a very interesting account of Saragossa. When Sir Henry Wellesly was appointed ambassador to the constitutional government of Spain at Seville, Mr. Vaughan was appointed his secretary, and remained in that station until 1818, when Sir Henry went for six or eight months to England, during which time Mr. Vaughan acted in the capacity of minister. He was afterwards appointed secretary to the embassy in France, and in 1822 or 1824, minister to Switzerland.

A man named Robert Waddle, just out of the penitentiary, by a pardon from Mr. Shultz, has been sentenced at the last court in Montgomery county, Pa. for 25 years longer: 11 for a rape committed on a woman 91 years of age; and 14 for the same crime on a pretty little girl only 13 years of age!

TRIAL BY JURY.

A gentleman, who has lately returned from the west, informed me that in passing through the state of Indiana, he stopped at a county town, during the session of the court, in that place. He was invited to attend the court, and accordingly found the judge sitting on a large block, in one corner of a log cabin, paring his toe nails, and the members of the bar next the judge, separated from the people by a pole fastened to the sides of the house and extending across the room. Soon after he entered this seat of justice, the judge inquired of the sheriff, why the jury were not forthcoming—to which he replied, that he had eleven tied up stairs, and his deputies were engaged in running the twelfth down, that the jury would be ready in a few moments. Upon this our traveller, immediately departed, and soon after left the state. A.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON.

Naval.—The following, we learn, are the sentences pronounced on the Officers tried by the Court Martial held on board the United States ship "North Carolina," 74, a short time previous to her departure from Hampton Roads:—Lieutenant Carter, of Marines, to be suspended from the service for six months; Sailing-Master Mull and Midshipman Van Dyke to be dismissed the service.

Midshipman Van Dyke, we understand, has been restored to his station and rank by the President.

It is worthy of remark, that although the British House of Commons contains upwards of 600 members, so little interest is felt in the legislative business generally before the House, that an adjournment frequently takes place because 40 members (the number necessary to constitute a House) are not present. It is by no means a rare occurrence to see motions of much intrinsic interest, and really important as to their operation on certain sections of the nation, disposed of, or perhaps negatived, when only 50 or 60 persons are present, most of whom are entirely ignorant of the nature of the question of which they have thus disposed. It is true, when the Ministers, or the Opposition party, intend to bring on important subjects, the supporters of the Government, or the Opposition, as the case may be, are summoned to attend by circular letters, which seldom fail to fill the seats respectively, at least as to numbers.

In our House of Representatives, on the contrary, containing 213 members, the general attendance was little short of 200; and, on some important questions, we believe there were sometimes not more than two or three individuals absent; and even their absence was to be accounted for by some unavoidable cause. *National Journal*.

By some recent proceedings in the British House of Commons, we find that there was an appropriation made for charities in Ireland, of no less than 100,000 pounds sterling—nearly half a million of dollars. It was stated by Mr. Home that the sum applicable to charities in Ireland, for the purpose of education, was 1340,000, or nearly one million four hundred thousand dollars. *ib.*

It is stated in the National Intelligencer that Mr. Madison's first nomination of a Secretary of State, was so strongly opposed in the Senate, that "he was advised to, and did actually withdraw the nomination." The individual nominated was "a citizen of elevated character and distinguished talents." Every body naturally inquires, what individual is alluded to? We know not whom to guess, except Mr. Gallatin.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

In the National Intelligencer of the 10th instant, is published a table exhibiting a "Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States," for the year ending on the 30th of September last: embracing every description of Imports from, and Exports to, foreign countries; also, the Tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, foreign countries, and the Tonnage of foreign powers employed in the commerce of the United States. We regret that its length precludes its insertion in our paper. The following contrast of the result of the aggregates of the Statement of the last year with that which preceded, shows their increase and decrease:

	1823.	1824.	Increase.
Imports,	77,573,227	80,593,007	2,919,780
Dom. Exports,	47,153,498	50,443,503	3,290,005
For. Exports,	27,544,622	28,137,157	592,535
Total Exports,	74,692,030	78,580,660	3,888,630
Am. Tonn. ent.	775,271	850,033	74,762
For. Tonn. do.	119,458	101,367	18,091
Decrease	2,205,465.		Do. 17,101.

The cultivation of cotton has been introduced at the Sandwich Islands—in one island 12,000 acres have been enclosed for the purpose.

The legislature of Illinois has passed a law laying a fine of \$25 on every person who shall bring into that state a pack of playing cards, or dice, billiard balls, or buy or use them—and \$100 on every tavern keeper, &c. who shall permit them to be used in his house.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

FROM THE GEORGIA PATRIOT.

The storm which has been gathering over the Creeks, since the late treaty with a part of their nation, has at last burst in full fury, and threatens the most terrible consequences to that unfortunate people.

It is well known that a large moiety of the Creek Indians have long been opposed to the principle of ceding their territory. Beginning to appreciate the advantages of civilization, and to prefer the agricultural to the savage life, they were making improvements on the soil, and cultivating the arts of peace. Feeling the same attachment to the spot of their birth and the graves of their fathers, as people of more civilized climes; and relying on the promise of the United States that they should not be removed but with their own consent, they were determined not to part with their land, and had threatened death to any chief who should propose such a measure.

When it was known, therefore, that McIntosh, head chief of the Cowetas, and a few of his followers had taken it upon themselves to make a treaty, without the approbation of their nation, and had actually ceded away the whole of their land, sold their country, and stipulated for the removal of the whole tribe beyond the Mississippi, which, for a time, they could not believe, their rage and animosity knew no bounds. All who had signed the treaty were declared outlaws, and their lives threatened on their return.

It was at this juncture that Col. Lamar was despatched into the nation by his excellency Gov. Troup, threatening them with vengeance if they offered to harm his good cousin Gen. McIntosh, and the others who had signed the treaty. Lamar, as was expected, came back with a flea in his ear and a lie in his mouth—stated the Indians were peaceable and satisfied; and that those who had published the contrary were guilty of misrepresentation, and were trying to stir the savages up to mischief.

For some time, McIntosh and his adherents seemed afraid to go back; but the promise of assistance and protection, had so far lulled their apprehensions, that they ventured to their homes. Fatal security! No sooner was it known that they had returned to the nation, than hostilities were commenced against them. McIntosh had a large sum of money in his house, several thousand dollars of which, in bills, were burnt, the rest was plundered by the hostiles. No insult was offered the women and children, and we hear of no person being molested but such as had signed the treaty.

Postscript.—Our last accounts from the Creek nation are to the 6th inst. Up to that time, though considerable excitement prevailed among the Indians, no further hostilities had been exhibited. The accounts state that Sam. Hawkins was hanged, and Ben. Hawkins, badly wounded. The hostile chiefs say they want the whites distinctly to understand that they were only executing their laws; that no white man would be hurt by them; and that they wished them to travel through the nation, as formerly.

The Cowetas, or McIntosh party, consist of about 4000 men; but it is stated only 80 can be got together. The other party is said to be 8,000 strong.

Georgia Patriot.

GALLIPOLIS, (OHIO) JAN. 25.

A few days since, a man by the name of — Sans, having made some advances to a young lady in the county of Meigs, which did not meet with the approbation of her father, the old gentleman forbade him the house. But my gentleman, intent upon his game, was not to be defeated in this way. He with a few of his associates, went to the Magistrate, procured a state's warrant for the old gentleman, had him arrested in the dead of the night, and put under keepers; then, by virtue of a summons, took the daughter, pretending as a witness against her father; instead of taking her to the magistrate's where her father was confined, they took her to a neighboring house, where the same Magistrate who had issued the warrant for the father and the summons for the daughter, soon made his appearance, and where, through much persuasion, the girl was joined in wedlock, after which the father was suffered to depart in peace to his own house.

[This may pass for a joke at Gallipolis, but it would be a very dry joke, if justice was done to the parties.]

A lady of respectability in Warren county, N. C. who had been long afflicted with a cough and an abscess on her lungs, by mistake took Salt Petre for Salts; the effect produced was violent and agonizing vomiting, a bursting of the abscess, and a perfect cure.

Warrenton Reporter.

MEXICO.

An expedition to the interior provinces of Mexico, is fitting out at Huntsville, Alabama, to consist of from 70 to 80 young and middle aged men. An investment of \$80,000 had been made in dry goods, which were to be transported to Santa Fe, and there exchanged for specie.

The Markets.

FAIRFAXVILLE PRICES, May 19.

Cotton, 24 a 25; flour, fine, 44 a 45; superfine, 45 a 46; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32 a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple, 42 a 45; corn, 60 a 65; bacon, 54 a 56; salt, Turke Island, 70 a 75 per bush; molasses, 35 a 40; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 23; 2d and 3d quality, 14 a 19; tea, hyson, 31 a 32; 1 a 2; 3d quality, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 7 1/2; beeswax, 34 a 35; rice 3 1/2 a 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 a 6 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 4 1/2; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

Cotton brist at 25 cents. Flour in fair demand. Tobacco dull. Corn fallen to 60 a 65. Sugar and salt on the rise.

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 16.

Cotton, S. Island, 60 to 85, staiffed do. 35 to 45; Maine and Santee, 50 to 55; short staple, 25 a 30 cts.; Whiskey 20 a 30; Bacon, 7; Hams, 8 a 9 1/2; Lard, 9 a 11 1/2; Haggling, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch), 28 a 30; Coffee Prime Green, 20 a 21; Inf. to good, 17 a 19; North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 1/2 a 3 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 2 1/2 a 3 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 a 1 1/2 per cent. dis.; Darien Bank Notes 7 a 9 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—Uplands had been moving off rather slowly at the quotations of the preceding week, until Friday morning; when intelligence was privately received by a few persons, of an advance in the price of the article in England, and pretty heavy purchases were made in the course of that day, before suspicion was excited, at a small advance upon previous rates; and it is stated that as high as 30 and 31 cents was paid for superior lots, in the evening. On Saturday forenoon, the extent of the information being still withheld, holders were unwilling to sell, and very little was consequently doing in the market. In the afternoon the brig Gen. Brown, by which the intelligence was received, came into port, and her letters, which are to the 2d ult. being delivered, not fully confirming the reports which had been circulated, some of the holders appeared anxious to realize profits in the evening.

CAMDEN, May 14.

Cotton.—Small quantities arrive daily and sales are brisk, at from 20 to 26 cents, as high as 27 cts. has been given for the best qualities.

Corn.—continues scarce and high, commanding 75 to 88 cents. Chronicle.

The New York Gazette mentions that there is now exhibiting at Flushing, L. I. a splendid collection of more than 360 varieties of Hyacinths.

The Blind restored to sight.—A young man of Louisiana, had been blind about ten years, during which time he married and became the father of three children. Having heard of the skill of Dr. Lobatut of New Orleans, as an oculist, he hastened to put himself under his care, leaving his wife and children at Baton Rouge. A fortnight had scarcely elapsed when his sight was completely restored, and he enabled to go and see his wife and children, for the first time.

NAVAL DEPOT.

It is stated in the Savannah Georgian, on the authority of Gen. Call, of Florida, that the U. States naval depot is to be removed from Thompson's Island, (which has been the grave of some of our best and brightest seamen) to the salubrious town of Pensacola. This place is not quite so convenient a rendezvous for our antipiratical squadron, as Thompson's Island; but when the healthiness of the two situations is taken into consideration, every man in the community will approve the change as highly beneficial and advantageous.

Singular fact.—A cat and rat are now living in perfect intimacy in the neighboring town of Martinsburg. The latter is quite young, and receives its nourishment from the former with her own offspring. The history of the acquaintance is briefly this: A rat's nest was found, with two young ones in it: they were seized and thrown to the cat: one of them was instantly devoured, but the other was taken up by Puss and conveyed to her kittens, and has since been treated with tenderest care. The rat is of the Norway species.

Winchester Republican.

DR. SAMUEL PARR, LL. D.

The death of this eminent scholar, on the 6th ult. is announced in the English papers. From the year 1780, (when commenced his literary career by the publication of two sermons,) till a late period, he frequently employed his pen on critical, political, and theological subjects. His Bellendenus de Statu, and Poface, &c. and Character of the late Mr. Fox, in two octavo volumes, (published under the name of Philopatris Varviciensis,) are his most distinguished works. He was celebrated as a Greek scholar; and in his time associated with all the great and learned among his British contemporaries. His age was near 80.

National Journal.

The following toast was given by Gen. Lafayette, at the Masonic festival in New Orleans:

"The Brethren who worked together on the lines on the 8th of January, and the Master workman who directed them."

Miss Preble, whose death was mentioned in our last, at Woolwich, in full health, fell dead at the foot of the bed, while her brother was addressing her in his last moments. They were both buried in one grave.

Portland Pa.

Salisbury:

MAY 31, 1825.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A meeting of the citizens of Salisbury, and vicinity, is requested at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday next, the 4th of June, for the purpose of entering into some preparatory arrangements for the celebration of the coming anniversary of American Independence, the 4th of July. The Bell will be rung, between 3 and 4 o'clock on that day, as a notice for the people to assemble.

May 31.

OLDEN TIMES.

One of the Professors of the University, at Chapel Hill, being solicitous to rescue from oblivion the many ballads and patriotic songs which were composed during the war of the Revolution, by the Bards of those times, and sung in camps, at musters, &c. has laudably undertaken to collect all those in this state that may yet be in existence. It is well remembered by the surviving few who were participants in the events of the Revolution, that those songs and ballads which were sung in camps and at public meetings, had a happy and beneficial effect, by infusing new life into those who were wearisome, and stimulating and confirming the patriotism of those who were wavering. These fugitive pieces are not only faithful chroniclers of the important events, but of the feeling and sentiment, of the "times which tried men's souls." The gentleman at Chapel Hill has already collected a number of these pieces; and, in order to assist him in his praiseworthy effort, it is requested of all those persons in the western part of North-Carolina who may have any Songs or Ballads of the description above mentioned, or who may have a knowledge of any, to direct them to the Postmaster at Chapel Hill. The following are some, of which it is desirous to obtain copies:

By Timothy Riggs, of Rutherford county.—The Battle of the Cowpens.

By the same.—The Battle of King's Mountain.

By a man in Fredell, name not known.—The Battle of Ramsour's Mill.

By a man in Rowan, name unknown.—A Dialogue between a Soldier and Officer, to the tune, "Banks of the Dee." The following is a specimen, being all the writer recollects of it:

SOLDIER.

It was in the summer, no breezes were blowing When we were encamp'd near the Swamps of Santee;

The gnats and mosquitoes around us did hover, The frogs in each pond they sang merrily, The torres they in the swamps were lying, Beef and rice in the kettles on the fires were frying.

Whilst many a poor soldier in his tent lay a dying, Lamenting his fate in the Swamps of Santee.

OFFICER.

O pray now, Soldier, why do you mourn, The time is soon coming when we will return, Crowned with laurels from the green bay tree, And ne'er more return to the Swamps of Santee.

Another by John Fleningham, Esq. of Mecklenburg. He was Commissary to the expedition to Wilmington, in the autumn of the year 1781, (since removed near Pittsburg) and made a song describing the incidents of the expedition, to the tune of "Bold Armstrong man." The following is recollecting as describing the charge of our cavalry on the Highland Scotch at Raft Swamp:

Their swords they drew, And did rush through The tory crew, And bonnets flew, Made them fly helter skelter.

In the late war we had song, one by a Tennessean about Old Hickory and the Creek War, which was sung in several western counties in this state before the late Presidential Election, and it was admitted, produced considerable effect.

The Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States, (which was in session in Milledgeville when the outrage was committed by the Creeks) has presented the whole Indian nation, for killing Gen. McIntosh, and other chiefs.

In another column, the reader will find a more detailed account of the outrage committed by the Creeks: from which it would seem that a kind of religious infatuation had no small agency in prompting them to commit the excesses.

Philip C. Pendleton, of Berkeley county, Virginia, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, Judge of the Western district of that state, in place of Gen. John G. Jackson, deceased.

More Mail Robbers.—It is stated in the Charleston Courier of the 14th inst. that the southern mail carrier, soon after leaving Ashepo, was suddenly seized by two or more ruffians, dragged from his sulky, and cruelly beaten: the horse, in the mean time, took flight, and ran off with the mail, and was met and secured by another mail rider. So these desperadoes were cheated out of their plunder.

A man by the name of Stewart, who was employed in the post-office at Montgomery, Alabama, has been detected in having stolen from a letter passing through that office, post notes on the New-York banks, to the amount of \$9,900: the letter containing the post notes, was directed to S. St. John, Jr. Mobile. Stewart, to elude the pursuit of the officers, had fled to a swamp, from which he was driven by dogs.

That loathsome disease, the Small Pox, has been introduced into Monticello, Georgia, by a merchant from Charleston. Two or three deaths had taken place; but, at our last accounts, measures had been taken effectually to check the spread of the disease: some of those persons who had been previously vaccinated, were affected very lightly, and others not at all.

An election took place in the city of Charleston, on the 16th and 17th inst. for a Representative in Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Poinsett as minister to Mexico. Col. William Drayton, the distinguished gentleman whom Gen. Jackson recommended to Mr. Monroe, in 1816, as a suitable person for the appointment of Secretary of War, was a candidate. Maj. William Crafts was Col. Drayton's opponent.

The United States ship of the line, North Carolina, which sailed for the Mediterranean a short time since, mounts 94 guns, with ports in her gang-ways for 8 more 42 pound carronades.

SLEEP vs. STUDY.

A correspondent in the Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine, who describes himself as debarred from reading in the day by business, and as always experiencing an irresistible drowsiness when he takes a book at night, although very fond of it, says he discovered an antidote to this baffling tendency, in a common onion, cut through the middle and placed in close contact with the eyes. Some involuntary tears are of course produced by this process, but the writer affirms that it leaves the eye-balls refreshed and dispels the soporific heaviness.

Eye Stone.—It is said that a grain of flax seed possesses all the valuable properties of the stone.

To wash Calico without fading.—Put a table spoonful of common salt into the suds, and the colors will remain as bright as before washing.

As it should be.—The legislature of Upper Canada have passed a law admitting printing presses, types, and every article made for printers' use, to be imported duty free.

To keep hops for the future use.—Hops lose all their fine flavour by exposure to the air and damp. They should be kept in a dry close place, and lightly packed.

Lord Bacon, on being once asked to drink the King's health, is said to have replied, that "he would drink for his own health, and pray for that of the King."

FROM A CONNECTICUT PAPER.

An intelligent farmer has communicated to us what he says is an effectual remedy against injury to horses and cattle that may have eaten too much grain: It is simply to administer a pint of melted hog's lard as soon as the fact is discovered. He says he has tried the experiment a number of times, and always with success.

TO OUR PATRONS.

This week's number (the 260th) of the Western Carolinian, completes five years since its establishment. The course we have pursued, and the humble efforts we have exerted, in conducting the paper thus far, enables us to take a retrospect of our labors with a degree of self-complacency, which, in connexion with an extended and liberal patronage, is a source to us of grateful contemplation; and will remain deeply impressed upon our recollection, when the ill-feeling incident to times of excitement shall be buried in eternal forgetfulness.

Amidst the acrimony of feeling engendered by the violent political agitation which has just passed by, it were vain for us to expect to avoid the entangling contentions of the time. Although we were studious to allay the asperity of discussion, and neutralize the bitterness of feeling, which some people seemed solicitous only to cherish, between the adverse parties, we know that, in pursuing, as we did, consistently and determinedly, a course which we believed the interest of the people and the common welfare of our country called for, we were no more exempt from the little aberrations and excesses of which such times are always very prolific, than others who engaged in the discussion. Every member of the human family is abundantly in need of the charitable indulgence of his fellow-members; and we acknowledge ourselves debtor to a plentiful share of that indulgent forbearance.

Now that the troubled waters of the political sea are hushed into stillness, and the placid surface indicates a season of respite from the bickerings of political strife, we hope to devote a greater portion of our columns to such essays and extracts as may tend to cherish those social feelings, without which civilized society loses one-half its charms. In the miscellaneous department of our paper, our humble endeavors shall be exerted to amuse the fancy, and strengthen the understanding—to embellish the mind, and refine the heart—to guide the wayward inclination, and point the soul to Heaven. In the political department, it is our desire to discard every thing like intemperate discussion, and unprofitable dissertation: but we invite calm and

dignified inquiry and discussion, on all subjects of national importance or local interest. In selecting political, commercial, religious, or miscellaneous articles of information, we shall exercise our mature judgment; and, in fine, shall unceasingly devote our time and humble talents towards rendering the Western Carolinian worthy the patronage of those who have hitherto so generously supported it, "through evil and through good report."

Married.

In Nash county, on the 5th inst. Josiah Crudup, Esq. of Wake, to Miss Mary Boddie, daughter of George Boddie, Esq. of the former place.

Died.

At his seat, near Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the evening of the 4th inst. John Henderson, Esq. at the advanced age of 84 years, a native of Scotland, but for many years a respectable inhabitant of Chatham county.

In Franklin county, Alabama, lately, Major Wm. Russell, aged upwards of 60. The Major was a native of Rutherford county, in this state, from whence he removed early in life to Tennessee, and was an active soldier in the various contests which took place with the Cherokee Indians, both under Gen. Sevier and Gen. Jackson. Indeed, as a mark of respect for his services, which were made known by Gen. Jackson at the public sale of the land at Franklin, no one bid against him for the land which he had made claim of for a settlement, and the Legislature afterwards named the county town in which he resided Russellville.

In London, March 7. Andrew Allen Esq. aged 85, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, previous to the Revolution.

By Saturday's Mail.

"Nero" is inadmissible. We admire his ingenuity, but cannot say as much of his allusions.

Josiah Crudup, Esq. at the last week's session of the Raleigh County Court, announced himself a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress of the United States. Wm. Mangum, the late representative, is also a candidate.

LUCK! LUCK!

Ticket No. 14,788, in the Maryland State Lottery, which drew the highest prize of twenty thousand dollars, remained unsold at Clark's (a lucky name, a Mr. Clark having drawn the hundred thousand dollar prize, a few years since) Lottery Office in Baltimore.

HAIL STORM.

On Thursday last, about one o'clock, this place was visited by a most tremendous and destructive hail storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning; and one which, in the size of the hailstones, is seldom if ever equalled. An almost total destruction of glass, in the windows exposed to the west, was the immediate consequence. Though it lasted but two or three minutes, the hail completely covered the ground.

Hillsboro Recorder, 25th inst.

From the tenor of the last arrivals from Europe, it is evident that a very extensive and general disaffection prevails throughout Spain. There are still to be found numbers who are eager to exhibit their attachment to the Constitution and Cortes even at the risk of personal safety. The police is vigilant and active in the suppression of every dangerous indication; and numerous arrests have been made in consequence. An attempt is said to have been made to poison the fountain used by the Royal Family. All these circumstances tend to prove the existence of a dissatisfaction among the people of Spain: but whether that spirit prevails to an extent which may reasonably excite the fear of the existing administration, we are not informed from the meagre evidence to be found in our public prints.

Aat. Journal.

FROM THE (SAVANNAH) GEORGIAN.

THE CREEKS.

We are gratified to learn that the late hostile movement of the Creeks is not likely to be pursued. Gen. Thompson, of Gwinet, who arrived in this city a few days since, we understand, stated that the party who murdered Gen. McIntosh had dispersed, satisfied with the vengeance which they had taken; and it was expected would offer no further resistance to the execution of the treaty.—The General was shot about daylight on the morning of the first instant, between twenty and thirty balls entered his body as he stood prepared to address his assailants.

LITE FROM ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, May 17, the packet ship Robert Fulton, Captain Britton, arrived at New York in 23 days from Greenock. By this arrival Glasgow papers to the 19th of April, have been received, containing London dates of the 17th. The most important intelligence is a still further advance in the cotton market, which is announced in Letters from Liverpool of the 18th of April.

Glasgow, 20th April.

"Yesterday an express was received by some houses here from Liverpool, advising the transaction there in cotton, and one of the brokers made considerable purchases at former rates, on which 1 1/2d. could now be readily obtained. We annex the transactions at Liverpool on the 18th."

Liverpool, April 18th.

"On the 16th, 15 to 20,000 bales of cotton were sold, chiefly to speculators, at an advance of 1d on Brazil and Egyptian, and 1d on other kinds. This day we estimate 20,000 bales have changed hands at a further advance of 1d. on Brazil and Egyptian, and 3-4d. on all American descriptions.

During the week ending the 16th April, 7760 bags of cotton were sold in the London market, at a rise of from one penny to 1 1-2d. per lb. On the 16th, there was a stagnation in the money market, occasioned it would appear by rumors of an unfavorable nature respecting the designs of the Holy Alliance.

LONDON, APRIL 12. Cotton.—

The demand for Cotton in our market last week was less active, the sales amounting to only seventy-five thousand bales, viz. four thousand Egyptian 161 a 17 1/2d; two thousand Pernams 17 1/2d a 19d; one thousand Surats 9 1/2d to ten pence half-penny; three hundred Bengals 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; two hundred Smyrnas 12d a 13 pence.

Yesterday the demand for Cotton was considerable; about one thousand bags were disposed of, chiefly Egyptian, good quality sixteen pence three farthings and seventeen pence; Madras ten pence; Surats nine pence three farthings and 11 3-8d. The inquiries to day continue considerable.

The illustrious Humboldt, says a Liverpool paper is the president of an association for opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. There are two associations, totally unconnected with each other, for opening communications between the two Oceans. The association of which Humboldt is president, proposes to cut a ship canal by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the State of Mexico; the other intends to perform a similar work by the Lake Nicaragua in the State of Guatemala.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

MR. WILLIAM WYNENS, late of Jasper county, and State of Georgia, hath this day informed me that some false reports have been put in circulation in this neighborhood, relative to his character, and which reports are believed by many good citizens to be prejudicial. This will certify, that William Wynens lived near me during his stay in Georgia, and was esteemed as an honest, correct young man; and so far as my information extends, he left our neighborhood with the same credit that he had formerly done on similar occasions, to visit this state.

JAMES COWAN.

Charlotte, May 17, 1825. 362

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

9th May, 1825.

PROPOSALS will be received at the General Post Office, until the 1st day of August next, for transporting, in two horse stages, once a week, the mail which now passes on horseback, between Salem, N. C. and Knoxville, Tenn. to go by Huntsville, Wilkesborough, Ahe court-house, N. C. and Jonesborough, Greenville, and Dandridge, Tenn.

Persons desirous to contract, will make separate proposals for limiting the service to Blountsville, and to Rogersville, in case the Postmaster General should determine to make either of those places the terminating point of the route.

Committed to the Jail.

OF Davidson county, on the 24th of March last, a negro man, named BOB. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES WISEMAN, Sheriff. Lexington, May 27th. 362

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from my plantation near Eatonton, Putnam county, Georgia, about the 20th of last month, a negro fellow by the name of HEART about 21 years old, dark complexion, well made, rather over the common size, and very likely. This fellow was purchased last December in Georgia, attempting to return to his country, and is now at the employment of the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford in Washington City, as a house servant. The above reward will be paid for said fellow if delivered to me at my plantation, or \$20 for securing him in any jail, so I get him again.

ELI S. STORFER. May 10 1825. 362

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the 5th inst. from the subscriber in Salisbury, a cheut colored Horse, tolerably large, 7 or 8 years old, blind of one eye, all of his feet white, and is branded on the left shoulder with an S, and something else not recollected. Any person who will return said horse to the subscriber in Salisbury, or give information where he can be found, shall be well recompensed for his trouble and expenses.

STEPHEN COWAN. Salisbury, May 20, 1825. 361

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office. May 9, 1825. 37

State of North-Carolina,

JANESBORO COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Westley Reynolds and Co. vs. Robt. Westmoreland: original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland, the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand.

5ut72

ROBT. SIMONSON, Clk.

The Muse.

TO THE AGUE.

Thou shivering, shaking, frosty power,
How long wilt thou, with looks so sour,
Approach and damp each gladsome hour,
With trembling sorrow?

And lo! where marching in the rear,
Comes fever too with aspect drear;
And not a whit the worse for wear,
He calls to-morrow.

Thou third day tyrant, when shall I,
With Quinine armed, thy power defy,
And make thee turn thy back and fly
Far, far away?

Come, come, ye doctors at my call,
Come, quickly come, each one and all,
That ague may no more enthral
Me each third day.

Then when the scoundrel you've defeated,
And far from me he has retreated,
And once again in health I'm seated,
And safe and sound;

My muse shall raise a tuneful song,
And in your praise the notes prolong,
And spread them wide o'er all the throng
That gapes around.

OLD AGE.

Age is the heaviest burden man can bear—
Compound of disappointment, pain and care:
For when the mind's experience comes at length,
It comes to mourn the body's loss of strength.
Resigned to ignorance all our better days,
Knowledge just ripens when the man decays:
One ray of light the closing eye receives,
And wisdom only takes what folly leaves.

ON LEAVING HOME.

The lip could utter, or the heart could tell,
But there was one from whom was only heard
God bless thee! and it was affection's knell
For many a lonely day. The very phrase
Was oft repeated by the parting voice
Of youthful friendship; and the last farewell
Of some who lov'd me in my boyish days,
Was warm and tender. Yet there was one,
Whose heart beat quicker than her eyes ran o'er;
Whose trembling lips refused to whisper more
Than that warm prayer. It was a hallow'd tone!

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT INVENTION.

Mr. Jos. Bell is building in this town, a boat which he intends to propel by LEVER power. It is now nearly completed and he expects to put it in operation in the course of the ensuing week. The machinery is very simple, and the manual force required to work it, will not exceed that of four persons. Mr. Bell is perfectly confident that this attempt of his to apply the lever power to boats with great advantage, will be successful, and that he can propel them with much greater rapidity than is done by steam. No person has ever yet succeeded in making this application, although there can be no doubt of the correctness of the principle. Should Mr. Bell effect his object, it will be one of the greatest achievements of the present age, and will entirely explode the use of steam boats, as the labour and expense to put boats on his plan into operation are infinitely less, and the advantages derived from the power and lightness of the machinery, much greater. Mr. Bell is a plain, unlearned, but by no means visionary man, and his machinery and are capable of judging, think highly of it. We presume we shall hereafter have occasion to recur to this subject.

Cheraw Intelligencer.

CHINESE DINNER.

Singapore is an island belonging to Great Britain, situated near the southern extremity of Malacca. In June last, Mr. Haki, a Chinese merchant, entertained the whole of the European merchants and military officers of the city of Singapore with a splendid Chinese dinner. In the bill of fare, we find the following "delicious novelties": Soups of birds' nests, frogs' and ducks' livers; a harsh of stewed Elephants tails, with a sauce of lizards' eggs; a stewed porcupine, served up with the fat of turtle; fish maws, served up with a sea weed; a platter full of snipes' eyes, garnished round the border with peacocks' combs (this dish cost \$200); jellies made from the Rhinoceros' hide; fruit from Malacca and Rhio; wines from Europe, &c. The party remained at the table until 3 o'clock the next morning: "about this time the wine had made an impression on the heads of some of the party, and the glass-ware was heard to tinkle in different parts of the room; all, however, ended in perfect harmony."

EPICURUS FROM THE GERMAN.
If one has served thee, tell the deed to many.
Hast thou served many? Tell it not to any.

WE HAVE DONE TAKING RYE.

We are told that once on a time, a poor family having been burnt out, received much kindness at the hands of their neighbours, who continued to administer to their wants until they became comparatively wealthy. Among others who came upon an errand of charity, was a benevolent farmer with a load of rye, but on making known the object of his visit, he was chilled with the reply, that "we have done taking rye!" This story was brought to mind by the following anecdote, recently communicated to us by a friend, with names and circumstances, and which we publish chiefly with a view of showing how extensive and inveterate is the habit of borrowing newspapers, to the incalculable wrong and injury of "the trade." A person residing in —, in the county of St. Lawrence, had the misfortune by accident to lose his only cow and being in low circumstances, it was proposed by the printer (B—p.) to have the citizens contribute to him to make up his loss. The suggestion was adopted, and they severally gave him one dollar: and in addition to the dollar, the printer sent him word that he would send him his paper three or six months. The person directly called on him and told him, "if it would not make much difference, he would like to have him pay the money, for one of his neighbors took the paper, and he could borrow it!" Com. Adv.

It is reported that Roses were first introduced into this country in the year 1522. They were consecrated as presents from the Pope, and in 1726 they were placed over the goals of Confessionals as the symbol of secrecy. Hence the meaning of the phrase, "under the rose."

An important discovery has been made in Chemistry. It is a fluid and transparent soap, for personal use and for washing of linen and wearing apparel. It may be preserved many years in bottles or casks, and the manufacturing prime cost of it is considerably cheaper than that of the common soap.

King James I. of England, went out of his way to hear a noted preacher. The Clergyman, seeing the King enter, left his text to declaim against swearing, for which the king was notorious. When done, James thanked him for his sermon; but asked him what connexion swearing had with his text. He answered, "since your Majesty came out of your way through curiosity, I could not in complaisance do less than go out of mine to meet you."

Extravagance is reckoned dishonesty. Whoever spends upon himself, or throws away upon any other person, more than he can prudently afford, (whatever fine names of elegance, good nature, or generosity his conduct may receive) in reality disposes of what cannot be fairly called his own—he does in effect defraud his family, and will be in great danger of being driven to unlawful means what he has lost by folly.

Harriette Wilson, whose Memoirs are now publishing in England, has written a letter to Mr. Ellice, a member of the British Parliament, in which she tells him that he is "quizzed most unmercifully" in the last volume, but if he will forward to her 200lb., she will not publish a word about it. She says that people are buying themselves so fast out of her book, that she has no time to attend to them, but that she should be sorry not to "give each a chance, if they choose to be out." Two noble dukes are among those who have bought out. She says, "I get as much by a small book, as you give me for taking you out or more. I attack no poor men, because they cannot help themselves." She tells Mr. E. that she has no time to write again, "as what with writing books and then altering them for those who buy out, I am gone up—flapper in mirth."

We ought to avoid every species of deceit, dissimulation, or evasion in our dealings with one another. It is dishonest to ascribe to our goods any quality which we know they have not; and to conceal any fault which we know they have, and which the buyer cannot in fairness be supposed to be acquainted. It is dishonesty to represent our wares to be what they are not, or not to be what they are.

For Sale.

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper; the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall. Also, a small

Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for cash, at reduced prices: the goods consist of some Dry Goods; also, some Glass, China, Delf-ware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated. GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55
N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

Latest Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber having lately received from Mr. Allen Ward of Philadelphia, the patent of the mathematical system of cutting garments, the newest and latest fashions, he informs his customers and all others wanting

Fashionable Clothes

made, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, in a splendid style as any in the place. All orders from a distance will be speedily executed, and clothing forwarded to any section of the country.

THOMAS DICKSON.

Salisbury, May 13, 1825. 58

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, decd., at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Executor.

Dec. 24, 1824. 40

Clock & Watch Repairing.

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Clocks, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of Gold and silver work, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal terms.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business. [40] Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825.

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 32, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for picking cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. J. A. FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware. 20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 5000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists, and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT, Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia. 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid. March 1, 1825. 35f

State of North-Carolina.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825: Alexander F. Russell vs. Macavil Suggs; original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, to reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. DAN'L. COLEMAN, c. c. c. Printer's fee, \$4. 5mt68

Proposals

FOR publishing a paper at Yorkville, South-Carolina, to be entitled the

ENCYCLOPEDIA,

by JAMES M'KEE & JOSIAH HARRIS.

The Editorial department of the Encyclopedia, will be conducted by several Literary and Scientific Gentlemen.

The following will be the divisions of the Encyclopedia. Politics; Agriculture; Literature and Science; Religion and Morals; Portraits of eminent characters, and Essays on life and manners, original and selected; Summary of News; Poetry; Elections and Appointments, civil, military, literary, medical and religious; Advertisements.

The Politics of the Encyclopedia will be National; but respectful discussions of all important questions may find a place in its columns. Religion will have a defence, which will dispense no one, who loves the Bible. In its Literary and Scientific Department, it will endeavor not to lose sight of the improvements of the age. Agriculture will occupy a considerable portion of the work. The Advertising list will be, generally, limited to Literature and Agriculture.

The Encyclopedia will be published once a week, in long primer type, on fine Royal paper, and will contain 16 pages octavo. This each subscriber will have annually, a volume containing 832 pages. Each number will be folded, stitched and covered. An Index will accompany the last number of every volume. The terms will be Four Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Notes not at par in their respective States, will not be received in payment, except at their depreciated value.

Persons who may have charge of subscription papers, will please retain the papers, and forward the names of subscribers as soon as they are obtained.

All communications to be addressed, "Editor of Encyclopedia," Yorkville, S. C. April 2, 1825. 4t61

New Leather and Good Shoes!

Ebenezer Dickson begs leave again to ask the attention of the public to his Shop. He has just received a supply of the first rate Leather from Philadelphia; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes.

of the most durable kind and newest style. All persons who want Boots and Shoes, either coarse or fine, may rest assured that they can have them done at my shop, from leather as good as any in the country, and in a style of workmanship equal to any thing in North-Carolina. Ladies' fine shoes made as neat and elegant, and more durable, than any in the stores. I tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the liberal support they have hitherto given me; and will always be equally thankful for future favors, either in the way of new work, or in payment for old work. Salisbury, May 2, 1825. 4t61

Mahy's

APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH.

RECOMMENDED BY Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. R. Physick and the most eminent of the faculty in the United States.

This Plaster Cloth has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate Ulcers, all Sores, Wounds, Biles, Quinsy, Scrofula, Fistula, White Swellings, Cancer, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Whitlows, Felons, Carbuncles, Scalds, Burns, Malingers of the Negroes, Pains in the Breast, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the Back and Loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing Issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each Plaster—Small Size 25 cents, Middle do. 50 cents, Large do. 1 dollar. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal City and Town throughout the United States.

Observe that each genuine Plaster has the signature of the Sole Proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Doctor Dyott's

APPROVED ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

WHICH prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

These Pills if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce Yellow or Bilious Fever, Ague or Fall Fevers, Bilious Cholera, Pleurisy, Dysentery, Worms, Sick and Foul Stomach, Head Ache, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Epileptic Fits, Hypochondria and Hysterical Complaints, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, &c. They remove Habitual Constiveness, Cold and Coughs, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, Scoury, Scorbutic Blisters, Impurities in the Blood, Female Complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the Spring and Summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the Ague and prevailing Fall Sickness.

A bill of direction for taking them, accompanies each Box of Pills—Small Boxes, 5 cents, large Boxes, 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal City and Town throughout the United States.

Take notice, that each Box of Genuine PILLS has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

State of North-Carolina.

SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, A. D. 1825: Nathan Chaffin vs. Joseph Sater; judicial attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825. 5mt71 JO. WILLIAMS, c. c.

Hard Times!—The Wilmington (Delaware) College is offered for sale by the sheriff of New-Castle county, in that state.

State of North-Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell vs. Samuel J. Murray; Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3d Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c. c. Price adv. \$4. 5mt62

State of North-Carolina.

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman vs. Joseph Pritchard; Judicial attachment; James Huth path, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, nro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months. Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. c. c. Price adv. \$4. 5mt62

State of North-Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Hall, Jane P. Hall, and Caroline E. Hall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, reply and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery. Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c. Printer's fee, \$4. 5mt61

State of North-Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Hall, Jane P. Hall, and Caroline E. Hall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, reply and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery. Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c. Printer's fee, \$4. 5mt61

State of North-Carolina.

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1825. John Evans and others vs. Charles Dalton and wife, Robert Winston and others. It having been suggested to the court, that Charles Dalton one of the defendants in this case had died, and the court being notified that Sally his widow, and the following of his children and heirs at law, to wit: William Ward and Patsy his wife, William H. Ladd and Nancy his wife, Rebecca Dalton, Minerva Dalton, Sally Dalton, and William D. Dalton, do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, requesting the above named widow and heirs at law of said Charles Dalton, to appear at our next Court of Equity to be holden for Stokes county aforesaid, at the court-house in German-ton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and make themselves parties to the suit, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte as to them. Copy from minutes. 6t64 Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. c. c.

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1825. Alexander Nesbitt and Abraham R. Jones vs. Joseph Pearson, Charles R. Pearson, Richmond M. Pearson, Giles W. Pearson, John S. Pearson, Isaac Croom and Sarah his wife, William G. Beattie and Eliza his wife, Elizabeth Pearson, widow of Richmond Pearson, jun. decd., and her children Laura A. and Sarah E. Pearson—Charles R. Pearson appointed guardian pendente lite of the infant defendants, Richmond, Giles, John, Laura and Sarah Pearson. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Joseph Pearson one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian that said Joseph Pearson be and appear at the next court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to him. SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. c. c. May 21, 1825. 6t64

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April Term, 1825. Alexander Nesbitt, Admr. of J. A. Pearson, decd., against the executors and heirs at law of Richmond Pearson—Charles R. Pearson appointed guardian of the infant defendants. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Joseph Pearson, one of the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks. That unless the said Joseph Pearson appear at the next court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint, it will be taken pro confesso as to him. SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. c. c. May 21st, 1825. 6t64